

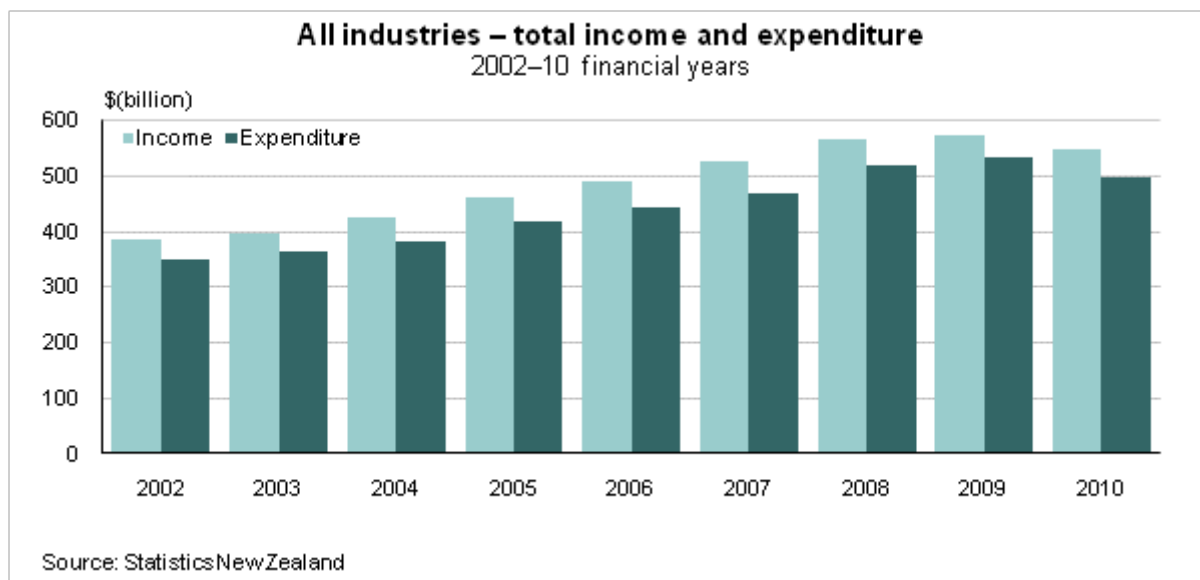
# Annual Enterprise Survey: 2010 financial year (provisional)

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## Key facts

In the 2010 financial year compared with the 2009 financial year:

- Total income for all industries decreased 4.2 percent, to \$549.6 billion.
- Total expenditure decreased 7.2 percent, to \$497.7 billion.
- Total salaries and wages paid to employees across all industries increased \$228 million (0.3 percent), to \$89.4 billion.
- Surplus before income tax across all industries was \$50.8 billion, a \$12.2 billion increase from the 2009 financial year.



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## Commentary

- Income and expenditure fall in 2010 financial year
- Sales weak across economy
- Financial and insurance services interest activity down in 2010

The Annual Enterprise Survey (AES) is New Zealand's most comprehensive source of financial statistics. For information on what the survey measures and where the data is collected from, see the 'Definitions' section.

### Income and expenditure fall in 2010 financial year

**Total income** for all industries decreased 4.2 percent to \$549,607 million in the 2010 financial year. This is the first fall in total industry income since the redeveloped Annual Enterprise Survey time series began in 1999.

Of the 16 broad industry groups, nine recorded falls in total income. The largest changes from the previous financial year were:

- financial and insurance services total income, **down** \$10,278 million (13.8 percent), mainly due to decreased interest and dividends received
- manufacturing total income, **down** \$6,703 million (7.0 percent).

Health care and social assistance had the largest increase in total income, **up** \$1,317 million (5.7 percent).

**Sales** were weak in manufacturing, wholesale trade, and retailing in the 2010 financial year. Changes from the 2009 financial year were:

- manufacturing sales, **down** \$6,612 million (7.1 percent)
- wholesale trade sales, **down** \$1,787 million (2.4 percent)
- retail trade and accommodation sales, **down** \$765 million (1.2 percent).

**Total expenditure** for all industries decreased 7.2 percent, to \$497,710 million. Of the 16 broad industry groups, 14 recorded falls. The largest changes from the previous financial year were:

- financial and insurance services total expenditure, **down** \$13,675 million (22.0 percent), mainly because of a fall in interest paid
- public administration and safety total expenditure, **down** \$5,739 million (17.8 percent).

Health care and social assistance had the largest increase in total expenditure, **up** \$1,226 million (5.6 percent).

**Surplus before income tax**, which is total income less total expenditure (plus/minus change in stocks), was \$50,754 million across all industries. This is an increase of \$12,237 million from the 2009 financial year. This was primarily a result of non-operating expenditure falling \$14,378 million.

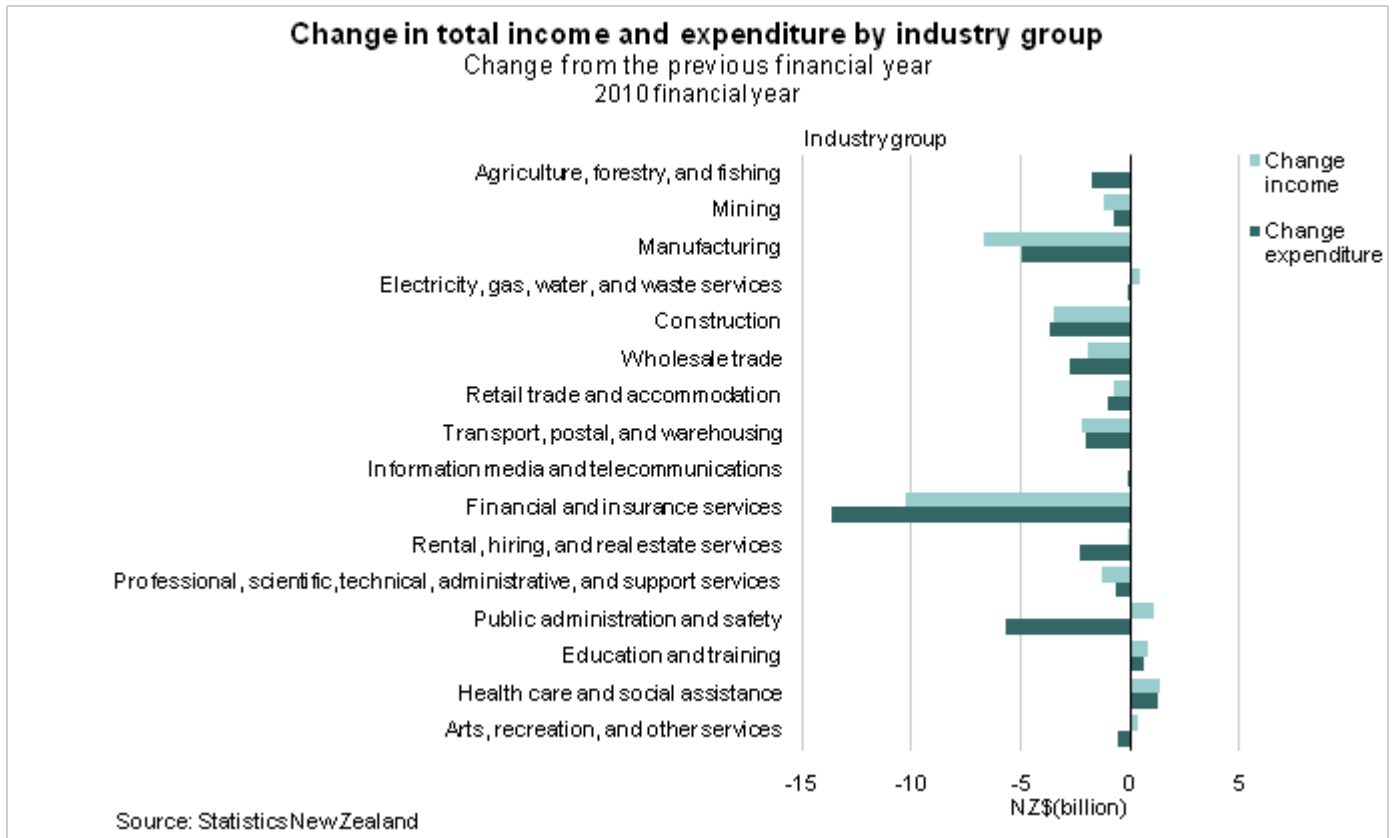
The largest increase in surplus in the 2010 financial year was in the public administration and safety industry group, up \$6,836 million. This was mainly due to a large fall in non-operating expenditure.

**Salaries and wages** paid to employees across all industries increased \$228 million (0.3 percent) in the 2010 financial year. This compares with an increase of 4.1 percent in 2009.

**The total value of fixed assets** grew 3.4 percent, to \$508,600 million, lower than the 7.1 percent increase in the previous financial year.

**The current ratio**, which measures current assets to current liabilities, was 82.6 percent. This is slightly higher than the 80.5 percent recorded in the 2009 financial year.

The graph below shows the movements in total income and expenditure by broad industry group.



### Sales weak across economy

In the 2010 financial year most of the economy was constrained, with sales of goods and services falling at the all industries level by \$14,226 million (3.3 percent). Slowing household spending and falling exports led to reduced activity in manufacturing, wholesale trade, and retail.

**Manufacturing** had the largest fall in sales of goods and services of all 16 industry groups included in the Annual Enterprise Survey. Manufacturing sales fell \$6,612 million (7.1 percent), driven largely by decreased prices for petroleum. This was seen in the petroleum and coal product manufacturing industry, sales of which decreased \$2,906 million (21.7 percent).

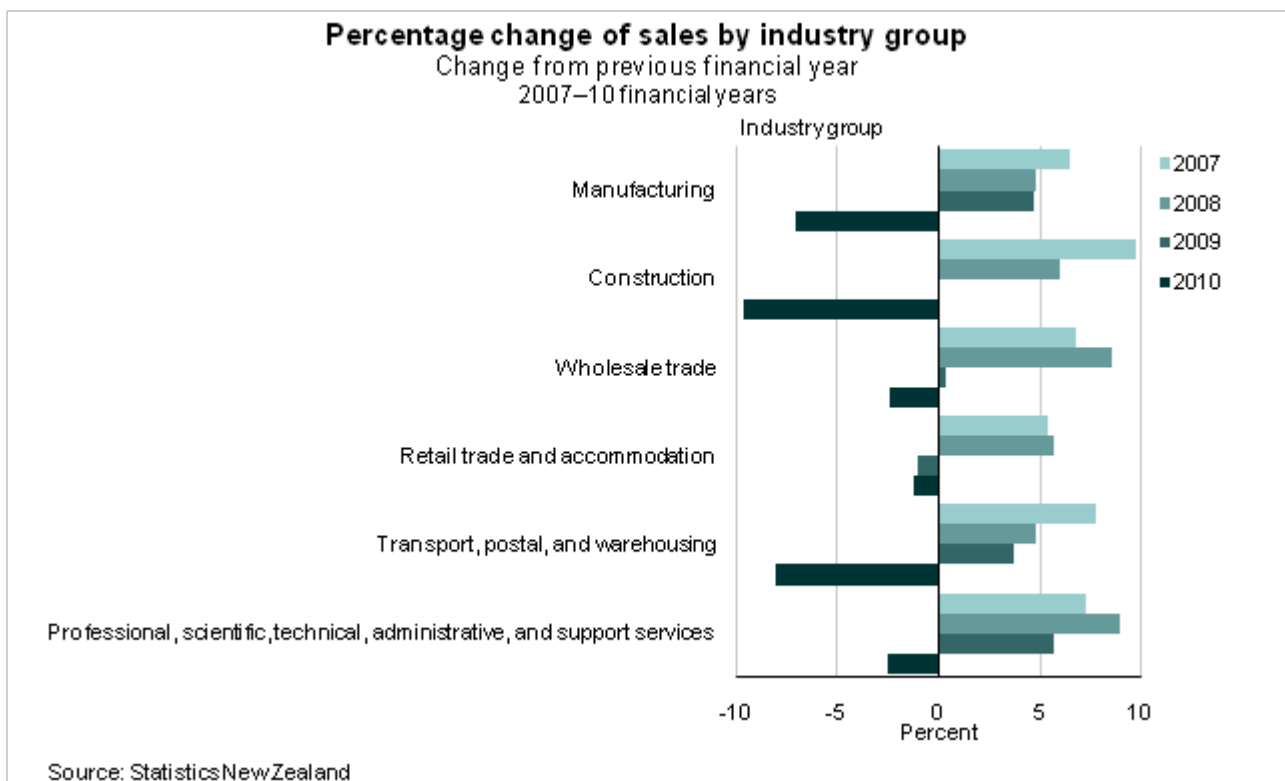
**Wholesale trade** sales fell \$1,787 million (2.4 percent) in 2010. This followed a very small \$219 million (0.3 percent) increase in sales for the 2009 financial year.

Within the **retail trade and accommodation** industry group, motor vehicle, motor vehicle parts, and fuel retailing sales decreased \$1,158 million (8.9 percent), influenced in part by falls in the retail price of fuel. This drove the \$765 million (1.2 percent) decrease in retail trade and accommodation sales. However, supermarket, grocery stores, and specialised food retailing sales increased \$683 million (4.0 percent), offsetting some of the fall in the motor vehicle related retail industries.

Industries that support manufacturing and distribution were also down, with sales for the **transport, postal, and warehousing** industry group decreasing 8.0 percent to \$17,397 million. Sales in the **professional, scientific, technical, administrative, and support services** industry group decreased 2.5 percent to \$32,046 million.

The decline in sales activity in the 2010 financial year was also evident in decreased investment in **construction** activities. Construction industry group sales fell \$3,443 million (9.6 percent), after falling just 0.1 percent (\$24 million) in the 2009 financial year. Sales falls were seen across the industry group, with significant declines in building construction (down 10.6 percent), heavy and civil engineering construction (down 9.7 percent), and construction services (down 8.6 percent).

Although manufacturing had the largest fall in sales by value in the 2010 financial year, the construction and transport industry groups had larger percentage decreases (down 9.6 percent and 8.0 percent respectively). The graph below shows annual percentage changes in sales since 2007 for the industries mentioned above.



## Financial and insurance services interest activity down in 2010

Data on the **financial and insurance services** industry shown below provides an example of the type of detailed information available from Statistics NZ. Please contact our information centre to request detailed information on other industries.

In the 2010 financial year there was a significant fall in interest received and paid. This was driven by the financial and insurance services industry group.

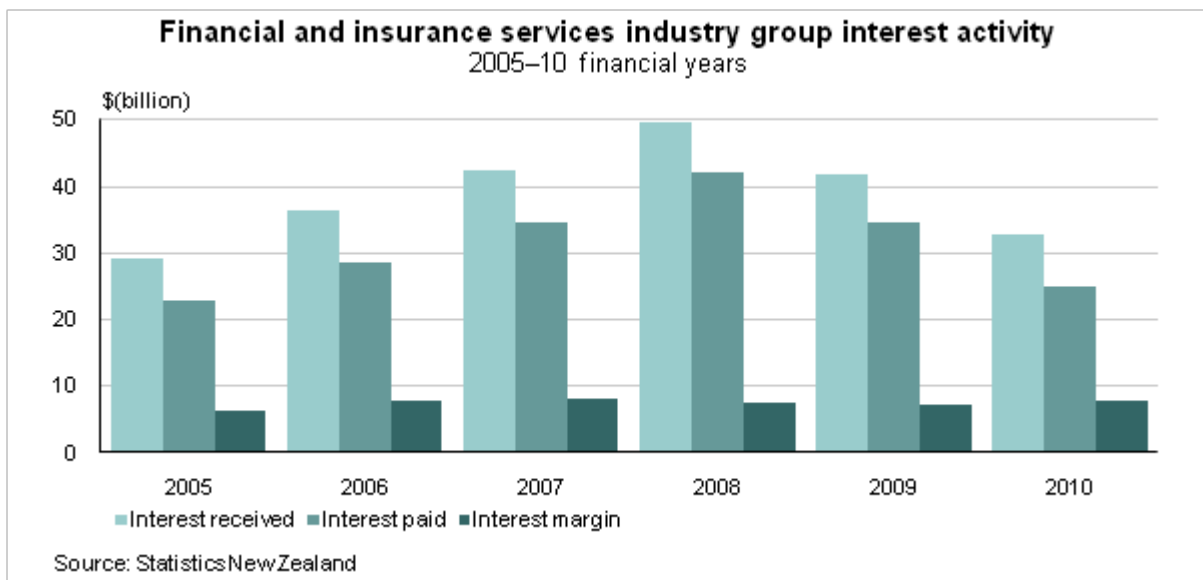
Interest, dividends, and donations received for all industries fell \$11,393 million (17.0 percent), while interest and donations paid decreased \$12,031 million (20.9 percent).

The financial and insurance services industry alone had a fall in interest, dividends, and donations received of \$9,883 million (18.0 percent). It also had a fall in interest and donations paid of \$9,452 million (27.4 percent). This is the second year in a row that both interest received and interest paid in the financial and insurance services industry group have fallen.

Before 2009, interest received and paid were both steadily climbing in the financial and insurance services industry group. They peaked at \$49,776 million interest received, and \$42,176 million interest paid, in the 2008 financial year.

By the 2010 financial year, interest received had fallen to \$32,823 million. Interest paid was down to \$25,062 million.

The interest margin (calculated as interest received less interest paid) for the financial and insurance services industry has been relatively steady over the 2005–10 period. The interest margin for the financial and insurance services industry peaked in the 2007 financial year at \$8,029 million.



**Finance** is the largest sub-industry within the financial and insurance services industry group. In the 2010 financial year it contributed 82.2 percent to the industry's total income. The finance sub-industry includes banks and financial asset investors.

Finance had a large decrease in total income in the 2010 financial year, down \$9,751 million (15.6 percent). Most of this decrease was due to a \$9,601 million fall in interest, dividends, and

donations received. In the previous financial year, the total income for financial and insurance services decreased \$5,880 million (7.3 percent), while total income for the finance sub-industry decreased \$6,326 million (9.2 percent).

Total expenditure for the finance sub-industry decreased \$12,798 million (25.0 percent) in the 2010 financial year, largely due to a \$9,327 million (27.3 percent) fall in interest and donations paid. There was also a substantial fall in non-operating expenses, down \$3,312 million (34.4 percent). In the previous financial year, total expenditure for financial and insurance services fell \$4,138 million (6.3 percent), while total expenditure for the finance sub-industry decreased \$4,415 million (7.9 percent).

For more detailed data, see the Excel tables under 'Downloads'.

## Definitions

### About the Annual Enterprise Survey

The Annual Enterprise Survey (AES) is New Zealand's most comprehensive source of financial statistics. It provides annual information on financial performance and financial position for industry and sector groups operating within New Zealand.

The industries covered in the survey contribute approximately 90 percent of New Zealand's gross domestic product (GDP). AES is an important source of data for GDP as we use it to calculate detailed annual national accounts. AES output variables include income, expenditure, profit, purchases of fixed assets, and equity. From this data, we can derive economic ratios such as the return on assets and profit margin on sales. The AES data also forms the basis of national accounting variables, such as value-added, gross output, and gross fixed capital formation.

Data used in this survey is compiled from a number of sources, including:

- a sample survey of business financial data
- business financial data from Inland Revenue (IR 10)
- central government data from the Treasury's Crown Financial Information System (CFIS)
- superannuation data from the New Zealand Companies Office (Ministry of Economic Development)
- local government data from Statistics New Zealand's local authority statistics.

We would like to thank respondents for their contribution to this survey. We also acknowledge the cooperation of Inland Revenue, the Treasury, and the New Zealand Companies Office for providing administrative data that enables us to lower the size of the postal sample and thereby reduce compliance costs on the business community.

The information contained in the tables in this release is only a sample of the information available. Further information is available on Statistics NZ's website ([www.stats.govt.nz](http://www.stats.govt.nz)) or on request.

### Further definitions

#### **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1996**

**(ANZSIC96):** ANZSIC96 was developed for use in Australia and New Zealand for the production and analysis of industry statistics. Before 2007 the AES was designed using the ANZSIC96 classification, with some subdivisions and groups re-aggregated to reflect New Zealand operations.

#### **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006**

**(ANZSIC06):** ANZSIC06 was developed for use in Australia and New Zealand for the production and analysis of industry statistics. The AES from 2007 forward was designed using the ANZSIC06 classification, with some subdivisions and groups re-aggregated to reflect New Zealand operations. Further information on [ANZSIC06](#) is available on our website.

**Current ratio:** current assets divided by current liabilities.

**Economically significant:** an enterprise that meets at least one of the following criteria:

- has greater than \$30,000 annual GST expenses or sales
- has RMEs greater than three (see below for a definition of RMEs)
- is in a GST-exempt industry (except residential property leasing and rental)
- is part of a group of enterprises
- is a new GST registration that is compulsory, special, or forced
- is registered for GST and involved in agriculture or forestry.

**Employee count (EC):** head count of salary and wage earners sourced from taxation data. EC data is available on a monthly basis. This is mostly employees but can include a small number of working proprietors (who pay themselves a salary or wage).

**Enterprise:** a single business entity operating in New Zealand either as a legally constituted body such as a company, partnership, trust, local or central government trading organisation, incorporated society, or a self-employed individual.

**Kind-of-activity unit (KAU):** a subdivision of an enterprise engaged in predominantly one activity and for which a single set of accounting records is available. This is the statistical unit used in the AES.

**Liabilities structure:** shareholders' funds divided by total capital and liabilities.

**Margin on sales of goods for resale:** sales of goods not further processed less purchases of goods bought for resale, as a percentage of sales of goods not further processed.

**Population:** the target population for AES is all economically significant businesses operating within New Zealand. However, some industries are excluded on pragmatic grounds. For a more detailed definition of the AES population and its industry exclusions, see the 'Data quality' section.

**Quick ratio:** current assets less closing stocks divided by current liabilities.

**Return on equity:** surplus before income tax divided by shareholders' funds.

**Return on total assets:** surplus before income tax divided by total assets.

**Rolling mean employment (RME):** a 12-month moving average of the monthly employee count figure.

**Surplus before income tax:** total income less total expenditure (+ or - change in stocks).

**Surplus per rolling mean employment (RME):** surplus before income tax divided by rolling mean employment.



## **Related links**

### **Upcoming releases**

Annual Enterprise Survey: 2011 financial year (provisional) will be released in August 2012.

The [release calendar](#) lists all our upcoming information releases by date of release.

### **Past releases and media releases**

See [Annual Enterprise Survey – information releases](#) for links to past releases.

### **Related information**

[Local Authority Financial Statistics](#) provides an annual measure of income, expenditure and financial position information for local authorities.

[National Accounts](#) provides an annual measure of economic aggregates in the New Zealand economy.

## Data quality

### Period-specific information

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### Period-specific information

This section has information about data that has changed since the last release.

#### Reference period

This is the first release of the Annual Enterprise Survey (AES) results for the 2010 financial year. These results are provisional. They may be revised as further information becomes available over the next two years.

#### Accuracy of the data

As part of ongoing development to the AES, several improvements were made in the AES 2010 year, including:

- increased use of administrative data to replace sampled units
- a more efficient sampling strategy
- enhancements to editing and imputation processes
- a timeliness gain (the AES was previously published in the first week of October, but this release was brought forward to the middle of September).

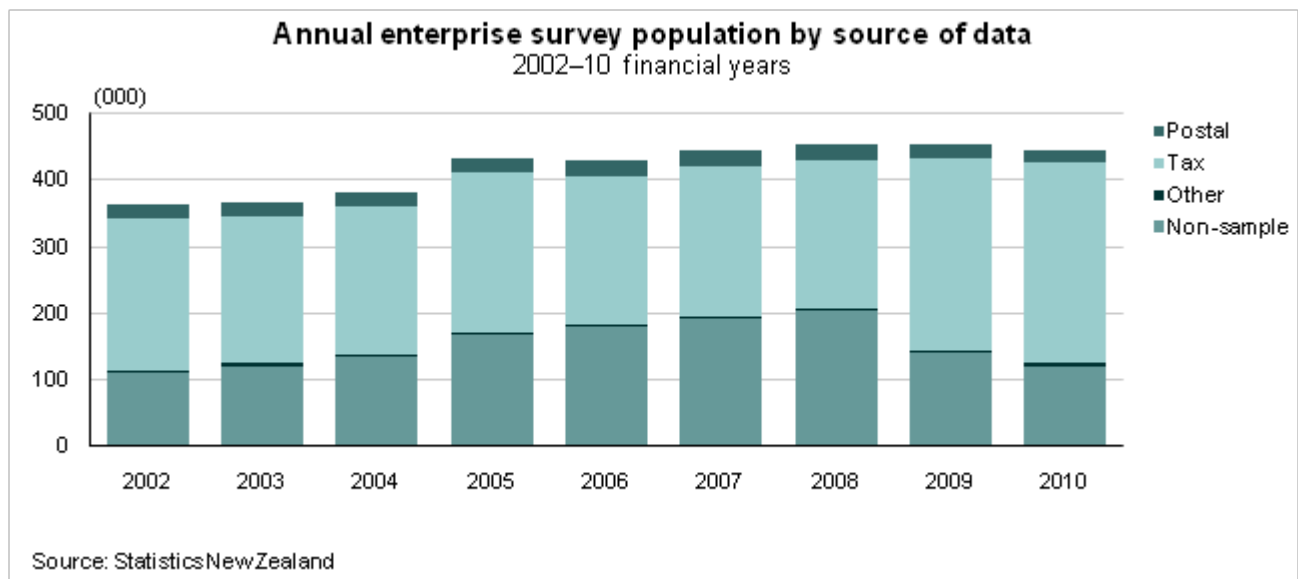
## Consistency with other periods or datasets

### Population

The population for the AES 2010 financial year is 445,215 units and consists of:

- 302,235 (67.8 percent) sourced from IR 10 information
- 18,394 (4.1 percent) sourced from the postal survey
- 3,166 (0.7 percent) sourced from other Statistics NZ surveys
- 482 units (0.1 percent) sourced from Ministry of Economic Development data
- 120,938 (27.2 percent) non-sample units.

In AES 2010, the 18,394 postal survey unit responses are weighted to represent the 120,938 non-sample units. The corporate response rate required for the postal collection is set at 85 percent of the industry's goods and services tax (GST) sales. In 2010 this response rate was 89 percent, compared with 91 percent in 2009.



### Change to Auckland councils in Local Authority data

Several Auckland councils merged on 1 November 2010, which is after the AES 2010 financial year. Because of the merger many of the councils provided financial statements for a 16-month period (1 July 2009 – 31 October 2010) in the 2010 Local Authority Census (LAC), rather than the usual 12-month period. This change in reporting caused a discontinuity in the time series of the functional splits of LAC data used in AES between the 2009 and 2010 financial years. See the 'Data quality' section of [Local Authority Financial Statistics: Year ended June 2010](#) for further information.

### Changes to agricultural data

The administrative data source (IR 10) is the primary source used for capturing the agricultural, forestry and fishing division (ANZSIC06 division A). Therefore modelling is used to calculate additions and disposals (see point 5 in the 'Design issues' section below). The modelling of IR 10

data is currently under review so additions and disposals of fixed assets have been suppressed from all agricultural tables in the AES 2010 release.

## General information

This section has information about data that does not change between releases.

## Data sources

Data used in this survey is compiled from a number of sources, including:

- a sample survey of business financial data
- business financial data from Inland Revenue (IR 10)
- central government data from the Treasury's Crown Financial Information System (CFIS)
- superannuation data from the New Zealand Companies Office (Ministry of Economic Development)
- local government data from Statistics New Zealand's local authority statistics.

## Population

The target population for AES is all economically significant businesses (see definition in the 'Definitions' section) operating within New Zealand. However, some industries are excluded on pragmatic grounds. In total, AES is estimated to cover approximately 90 percent of New Zealand's gross domestic product (GDP).

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06) industry exclusions are:

- residential property operators (L671100)
- foreign government representation (O755200)
- religious services (S954000)
- private households employing staff and undifferentiated goods- and service-producing activities of households for own use (S960100-300).

## Survey design

The AES was designed as the principal collection vehicle of data used in the compilation of New Zealand's national accounts. The data collected feeds into the calculation of the economy's GDP, through the current price annual industry accounts, which are compiled within an input-output framework.

The AES collects financial data for most of the industries operating in the New Zealand economy. The AES industries are based on ANZSIC06. The AES survey is designed at approximately the four-digit ANZSIC level, or 113 industries. Data at lower levels can also be produced (subject to confidentiality constraints) but it may have considerably higher sample errors. In addition, limited analysis has been conducted at this level.

The population for this survey is selected from the Statistics NZ Business Frame.

The Business Frame is a database of all known individual private and public sector businesses and organisations engaged in the production of goods and services in New Zealand that meet

significance criteria. The Business Frame provides a consistent reference to standard classifications, which facilitates the integration of statistical outputs and allows it to be used as a classification tool. It also provides links to all economic and financial survey data and the tax system, which allows more effective use of tax data to reduce respondent load.

The structure of each business on the Business Frame consists of an enterprise, a kind-of-activity unit (KAU), and a geographic unit. These are collectively referred to as statistical units. Larger or more complex businesses may have a number of statistical units. Each of the statistical units is given an industry classification based on its predominant activity. Different divisions of a company may be spread across several industries, depending on how the company has been structured. The collection unit for the AES is the KAU. By definition, a KAU is engaged in predominantly one activity for which a single set of accounting records is available.

The AES uses a stratified sample design to select the sample from units on the Business Frame. Each industry contains between one and four strata, defined by size of turnover (sourced from GST information) and rolling mean employment. Each industry has a full coverage stratum made up of large units with significant economic activity within their industry group. The remaining strata contain a sample of medium-sized units, which are weighted to represent non-sampled units. For example, a unit may have a weight of five, meaning it represents itself and four other businesses. Smaller businesses have less chance of being selected, and consequently when selected have larger weights representing more units. Most industries also have a tax strata for smaller units, where IR 10 information is used instead of a postal survey response.

The wide range of activities undertaken by New Zealand businesses makes it necessary to have different types of questionnaires. All questionnaires capture financial performance and position information, but the format and the wording of the questionnaires are tailored to suit different groups of businesses.

The AES is designed to measure industry levels for a given year. Incremental improvements in measurement, sample design, classification, and data collection may influence the inter-period movements, particularly over longer time periods. Work has been done to minimise the impact of these changes and present a consistent time series in the published tables.

## **Survey redesign**

In 2009, Statistics NZ reviewed the survey against current and future user needs and subsequently introduced a number of methodological changes for the 2009 financial year. The AES had been previously redeveloped in 1999.

Due to the new design there was a significant impact on some industries' time-series figures published for the 2008 financial year relative to the 2009 financial year. Where possible these changes were backdated. Users should note that the most significant difference between the 2008 and the 2009 designs is the introduction of an industry design for financial position data. Previously, financial position data was designed at an institutional sector level.

The AES redeveloped in 2009 also included changes to improve data quality, business process and reduce respondent load through increased use of administrative data.

For further information on the AES 2009 redesign, see the 2009 financial year [Technical notes](#).

## Design issues

The AES provides a wealth of information to help users understand the structure and performance of industries within the New Zealand economy. When using AES data, it is important to be aware that there are a number of design issues that may impact on results.

These issues are:

1. Results in the AES can be affected by how companies structure themselves, which can affect how their data is captured and reported in the AES. Large corporates often set up separate entities to manage different divisions of their business. These divisions are classified based on their predominant activity. For example, their administration (head office) and their asset-owning activities may be classified to management and related consulting services (in division M), and to financial asset investors (in division K), respectively. This may mean that a manufacturing unit will not have these support activities recorded in the manufacturing industry.

If a business is divided into different divisions, this may mean that the AES results will include inter-company flows between divisions. These flows are referred to as gross flows.

2. The time series of the AES can be affected by the restructuring of companies. For example, if the various divisions within a company were to be restructured or amalgamated, then the following could happen:

- the consolidation of these units would remove the gross flows and leave net flows
- the industrial classification of the resulting unit would be determined by predominant activity and the activity in the other industries would disappear
- value added would remain the same in both options.

The reverse may also occur, when restructuring results in net flows being represented in a gross form.

3. The 'all industries' table is a summation of divisional tables and therefore includes gross flows.

4. AES results are presented for a nominal March year. However, the data is collected from businesses with balance dates between 1 October 2009 and 30 September 2010. The table below lists, for each industry, the predominant balance date by total income.

| <b>Predominant balance dates by industry</b>    |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| <b>Industry</b>                                 | <b>Year ended</b> |
| A – Agriculture, forestry, and fishing          | March             |
| B – Mining                                      | December          |
| C – Manufacturing                               | March             |
| D – Electricity, gas, water, and waste services | June              |
| E – Construction                                | March             |
| F – Wholesale trade                             | March             |
| G & H – Retail trade and accommodation          | March             |
| I – Transport, postal, and warehousing          | June              |
| J – Information media and telecommunications    | June              |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| K – Financial and insurance services   | September |
| L – Rental, hiring, and real estate services   | March     |
| M & N – Professional, scientific, technical, administrative, and support services  | March     |
| O – Public administration and safety   | June      |
| P – Education and training   | December  |
| Q – Health care and social assistance  | June      |
| R & S – Arts, recreation, and other services   | March     |
| <b>Note:</b> This table has been produced using weighted total income data and therefore reflects the population as it is represented in the AES. The count of predominant balance dates may produce different results to this table, which is based on total income. This is because the count is dominated by the small businesses sourced from IR 10s, which have small values of total income. |           |

5. In the postal collection, additions and disposals of fixed assets are specifically requested. However, in the administrative data source (IR 10), only the closing book value of fixed assets and depreciation are requested. Hence, where IR 10s are used, values for additions and disposals are modelled.

6. Statistics NZ has a legal obligation to protect companies' privacy and industry-sensitive information. Hence, all tables released have confidentiality rules applied to protect the information supplied by an individual company. Once all confidential financial items have been identified, further items are suppressed to complete the protection of the confidential value.

## Consistency with other periods or datasets

### 2009 structural change in the construction industry group

In the 2009 financial year, a significant restructure occurred in the construction industry group (ANZSIC06 division E). The result of this restructure is that some data captured in the construction industry prior to the 2009 financial year, is now captured as part of the public administration and safety industry group (ANZSIC06 division O).

### 2009 changes to data on local authorities

The AES uses data from the Local Authority Census (LAC) to produce industry based statistics about local authorities. In 2009, Statistics New Zealand and the Department of Internal Affairs worked together to redesign the LAC. A larger range of activity and transaction information was introduced with the aim of having the redesigned LAC questionnaire align more closely with the way councils record this data in their accounting systems.

## Use of data

In addition to its use in the national accounts, the AES is also a data source for a number of other existing and upcoming Statistics NZ outputs, including:

- Longitudinal Research of Business Dynamics project (see [Longitudinal business database](#) on Statistics NZ website)
- [Non-profit Institutions Satellite Account](#)
- Business price indexes

- [Examining the Annual Enterprise Survey by Institutional Sector 2004–2006](#)
- [A Statistical Overview of the Construction Industry from 2000 to 2008.](#)

In recent years there has been increased demand for non-standard output from users. Statistics NZ is providing more input into research surrounding these requests. Examples include:

- the Reserve Bank of New Zealand's use of financial position data in its Financial Stability Report
- the Centre for Advanced Engineering has established a set of national key performance indicators for the construction industry, one of which is a profitability indicator for which AES data is used
- occasional requests from other government departments, such as the Ministry of Economic Development
- requests by turnover bands, which can add significant analytical value and are a popular request
- requests from businesses for financial data to gauge their performance against industry averages
- value added per employee count, and turnover per employee count.

## Availability of results

The supplementary tables available under 'Downloads' contain a selection of the tables available. Data is available at the design level (113 industries) upwards, subject to confidentiality. Tables at an even less aggregated level may also be available. Contact our information centre to request information.

## Timing

Timed statistical releases are delivered using postal and electronic services provided by third parties. Delivery of these release may be delayed by circumstances outside the control of Statistics NZ. Statistics NZ accepts no responsibility for any such delays.

## Confidentiality

Data collected and information contained in this publication must conform to the provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. This requires that published information maintains the confidentiality of individual respondents.

## More information

More [information about the Annual Enterprise Survey](#) can be found on our website.

## Disclaimers

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## Tables

The following tables are printed with this information release and can also be downloaded from the Statistics New Zealand website in Excel format from the Downloads box. If you do not have access to Excel, you may use the [Excel file viewer](#) to view, print, and export the contents of the file.

### Broad industry group tables

These tables are at New Standard Industrial Output Categories (NZSIOC) level 1 (16 industry groups).

- 1.01 All industries
- 1.02 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing
- 1.03 Mining
- 1.04 Manufacturing
- 1.05 Electricity, gas, water, and waste services
- 1.06 Construction
- 1.07 Wholesale trade
- 1.08 Retail trade and accommodation
- 1.09 Transport, postal, and warehousing
- 1.10 Information media and telecommunications
- 1.11 Financial and insurance services
- 1.12 Rental, hiring, and real estate services
- 1.13 Professional, scientific, technical, administrative, and support services
- 1.14 Public administration and safety
- 1.15 Education and training
- 1.16 Health care and social assistance
- 1.17 Arts, recreation, and other services

### Supplementary tables

The following tables can be downloaded from the Statistics New Zealand website in Excel format.

#### Predominant balance dates

These tables show the predominant balance data for each NZSIOC level 1 industry and lower level ANZSIC06 industry classification.

- 2.01 Predominant balance dates by NZSIOC level 1
- 2.02 Predominant balance dates by published industry

#### Supplementary industry tables

These tables provide more detailed industry information (51 industries) than is included in the broad industry group tables.

- 3.01 All industries
- 3.02 Horticulture and fruit growing
- 3.03 Sheep, beef cattle, and grain farming

- 3.04 Dairy cattle farming
- 3.05 Poultry, deer, and other livestock farming
- 3.06 Forestry and logging
- 3.07 Fishing and aquaculture
- 3.08 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing support services, and hunting
- 3.09 Mining
- 3.10 Food product manufacturing
- 3.11 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing
- 3.12 Textile, leather, clothing, and footwear manufacturing
- 3.13 Wood product manufacturing
- 3.14 Pulp, paper, and converted paper product manufacturing
- 3.15 Printing
- 3.16 Petroleum and coal product manufacturing
- 3.17 Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing
- 3.18 Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing
- 3.19 Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing
- 3.20 Primary metal and metal product manufacturing
- 3.21 Fabricated metal product manufacturing
- 3.22 Transport equipment manufacturing
- 3.23 Machinery and other equipment manufacturing
- 3.24 Furniture and other manufacturing
- 3.25 Electricity and gas supply
- 3.26 Water, sewerage, drainage, and waste services
- 3.27 Building construction
- 3.28 Heavy and civil engineering construction
- 3.29 Construction services
- 3.30 Wholesale trade
- 3.31 Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts, and fuel retailing
- 3.32 Supermarkets, grocery stores, and specialised food retailing
- 3.33 Other store-based retailing and non-store retailing
- 3.34 Accommodation and food services
- 3.35 Road transport
- 3.36 Rail, water, air, and other transport
- 3.37 Postal, courier, transport support, and warehousing services
- 3.38 Information media services
- 3.39 Telecommunications, internet, and library services
- 3.40 Finance
- 3.41 Insurance
- 3.42 Auxiliary finance and insurance services
- 3.43 Rental and hiring services (except real estate)
- 3.44 Property operators and real estate services
- 3.45 Professional, scientific, and technical services
- 3.46 Administrative and support services
- 3.47 Local government administration
- 3.48 Central government administration, defence, and public safety
- 3.49 Education and training
- 3.50 Health care and social assistance
- 3.51 Arts and recreation services
- 3.52 Other services

### **Supplementary tables excluding general government**

These tables are selected supplementary industry tables that exclude general government activity.

- 4.01 Water, sewerage, drainage, and waste services (excluding general government)
- 4.02 Heavy and civil engineering construction (excluding general government)
- 4.03 Road transport (excluding general government)
- 4.04 Telecommunications, internet, and library services (excluding general government)
- 4.05 Professional, scientific, and technical services (excluding general government)
- 4.06 Education and training (excluding general government)
- 4.07 Health care and social assistance (excluding general government)
- 4.08 Arts and recreation services (excluding general government)

## **Detailed industry data availability**

Data collected in the Annual Enterprise Survey is available at various levels of detail. Tables in this release are at NZSIOC level 1 (16 industry groups), and there is a further disaggregation in the supplementary tables (51 industries).

A finer level of detail is available on request, subject to confidentiality and quality constraints. Depending on the detail and type of analysis required, there are a number of available options. We will advise on the most appropriate data to suit a user's needs. Contact our information centre to request more information.